

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8106.

號十三月二十年元統宣

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1910.

三拜禮

號九月二英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....\$15,000,000
Sterling.....\$1,500,000 at 1/2=\$11,000,000
Silver.....\$1,500,000 at 1/2=\$11,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. E. Tomlinson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. Balloch, Esq.
J. W. Bannan, Esq.
J. G. Barron, Esq.
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.
C. R. Laumann, Esq.
Fr. Lieb, Esq.
S. Shullim, Esq.
R. Shewan, Esq.
H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF-MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3/4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 1 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1909.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, OREFOO, CHANG-CHUN.
Kobe, TIEN-TSIN, HANKOW.
OSAKA, PEKIN, SHANGHAI.
NAGASAKI, NEW-OWHANG, HANKOW.
LONDON, DALNY, HANKOW.
LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, HANKOW.
NEW YORK, ANTUNG, HANKOW.
SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HANKOW.
HONOLULU, MUKDEN, HANKOW.
BOMBAY, TIE-LING, HANKOW.
SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:
For 12 months, 4 per cent. p.a.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. p.a.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. p.a.

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Deutsche Bank.
S. Bleichroeder.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.
Bank fur Handel und Industrie.
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne.
Frankfurt.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROBINSON & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1909.

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1909.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$5,000,000
ABOUT \$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$5,000,000
ABOUT \$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908.

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.

O. Stephenson, Esq.

Lee Yung Su, Esq.

J. H. McMichael, Esq.

C. R. Burkill, Esq.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Manager Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force.....\$34,054,152.00

Assets.....7,114,490.08

Income for Year.....3,073,834.81

Total Security to Policyholders 7,885,852.53

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, District Manager.

B. W. TAYLOR, Esq., Canton, Macao and the Philippines, District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes

7.10 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

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2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

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1

Intimation.

Powell's

Alexandra

Buildings

GREAT

CASH

SALE

NOW ON

ENORMOUS

REDUCTIONS

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS

Hongkong, 5th February, 1910.

Public Companies

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 16TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 13th February, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1909, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th February, to SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [151]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1909.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th February, to SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1910 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1910. [149]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$1.25 per Share, declared at the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held this Day, will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th February, 1910.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1910. [172]

Notice of Firm.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

BY Mutual Agreement between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the Compagnie des Chargeurs Reunis, the HONGKONG AGENCY of the CHARGEURS REUNIS will, from the 1st January, 1910, be transferred to Messrs. P. A. LAPOQUE & CO. (Queen's Building No. 4).

CHARGEURS REUNIS,
P. A. LAPOQUE & Co.,
Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1909. [876]

Dentistry

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [12]

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1904. [1]

Intimations

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph* office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910. [71]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

11, D'ARQUILLAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [43]

SOCIAL QUESTIONS IN JAPAN.

OPINIONS OF THE "NIGHT-NIGHT"

Some further extracts from the articles in the *Night-Night* to which we have already called attention will be found interesting—

THE SERVANT QUESTION.

Japan is no longer free from the servant question, which is the cause of an much trouble in European households. In feudal times the relations between master and servant were analogous to those which existed between a Daimyo and his retainers: It was not rare then for servants, both men and women, to remain in service for life and share all the vicissitudes encountered by their masters. Many were ready to sacrifice even their lives for the sake of those in whose service they were. This admirable custom has almost completely vanished, at least from the larger cities, with the social revolution and the advance in industrialism, which have taken place during the last forty years. It is true that something of the old style of relationship between master and servant still lingers in some country districts, but it is destined to disappear sooner or later. The intrusions of modern civilisation are making it increasingly difficult to obtain good servants, and the unique relations between master and servant which were so abundantly in evidence in former times are fast disappearing themselves into those of employer and employed—*i.e.* child and prosaic. As it is, the servants are gaining in power proportionately to the slackening of the hold of their employers over them. But the state of affairs in Japan is not yet so bad as in Western countries, where the relations between servant and employer are in the nature of a labour contract, pure and simple. Servants continually demand higher wages and shorter hours for work, and in so circumstances can they be induced to work both day and night. They do not hesitate to leave work on the expiration of the term stipulated in the agreement even if the work is unfinished, and their employers do not or cannot complain. A maid servant of a boarding-house in a wickerland at which the writer was staying had a sweetheart who used to visit her at 8 o'clock every evening, that being the time at which her contracted hours of work terminated. Sometimes the dinner was delayed and the maid's work could not be finished by the appointed time; on such occasions she would not stay a moment longer to finish her work, but rushed out of the house instantly she heard the signal of her friend. Nevertheless the landlady seemed to take no notice of the erratic ways of her maid. The writer asked the landlady for an explanation of what seemed to him rather extraordinary behaviour, but she replied indifferently that she could not help it, as the maid's working hours were over. How cold and unsympathetic are the relations between master and servant in the West may be inferred from the example quoted. And signs are not wanting that this undesirable state of affairs is spreading in Japan.

THE GEISHA.

Perhaps no Japanese word is better and more widely known abroad than the magic word *geisha*. Although the profession of *geisha* is old it is only during the last decade or two that it has shown any remarkable development and reached its present prosperity. In pre-Restoration days there were fewer tea-houses, while *machiya* (assignment-houses) did not exist at all. In those days the licensed quarters were the only pleasure resorts of society. The courtesans of the time were more Platonic than sensual in her nature—quite unlike her successor of the present day—and was in fact just like the *geisha* in her "true aspects." Only women of education and accomplishments were somewhat like the present tea-houses and *machiya* combined, and it would be a great mistake to suppose that these houses existed simply for the purposes of pandering to the lower passions of humanity, as is the case at present. There was also a limited number of professional *geisha* who assisted the courtesan at *saki* parties. With the gradual increase of tea-houses elsewhere, however, the necessity of going into the special quarters for social entertainment diminished. At the same time the number of *geisha* to amuse and assist at entertainments began to increase. *Kochi*—of also sprang into existence and have likewise multiplied. With this altered state of things a change has taken place in the standing of the *geisha* (licensed quarters). The witty and accomplished courtesan has degenerated into the bawdy prostitute, pure and simple, and respectable people no longer frequent the Yoshiwara, which was once the centre of social attraction. This is the reason for the decline of the licensed quarters and the prosperity of the *geisha* and *Machiya* at the present time. The *geisha* of to-day are of the material which would have made the higher courtesans in former times.

CLIMATE AND TEMPERAMENT

The effect of climate and natural surroundings on the temperament of a people forms a subject of deep interest. Europe is divided into two by the range of the Alps, and there exists considerable discrepancy between the two sections of people thus divided as regards climate, scenery, and natural circumstances. In Southern Europe the four seasons of the year are distinctly marked; the air is clear, the sun and moon bright, and mountains abrupt and rugged. That part of the Continent is frequently visited by heavy rains, thunderstorms, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. In a word, Southern Europe is endowed with beautiful scenery and changeable natural phenomena. The weather and other general aspects of Northern Europe, on the other hand, are very gloomy. There is little change in the temperature all the year round, for and mist almost invariably overhangs the horizon, and a clear sky is rarely to be seen. The mountains and scenery are commonplace and uninteresting; the rainfall is less and thunderstorms fewer, while there are neither earthquakes nor volcanic eruptions. [Inhabitants of Northern Europe will hardly recognise this picture.] In short, nature is very sombre and monotonous in Northern Europe, in marked contrast with the South. This difference in natural features is reflected on the temperaments of the people and the social customs and usages in the respective regions. Most of the differences in characteristics and habits between the Teuton and Latin races may be traced to some such cause. Northerners are, as a rule, dull and phlegmatic, while Southerners are active and fickle. A similar discrepancy in temperament is also discernible between the inhabitants of the north and south of the Chinese Empire. This circumstance found expression in Chinese classics as the "strength of the North and the South." The natural features of Japan are very much like those obtaining in Southern Europe, only in a more intensified degree. The national characteristics of the Japanese consequently bear a strong resemblance to those of the people living in Italy, Spain, Greece, and Southern France. The Japanese are as active, fickle, excitable, and changeable as are these Southern Europeans.

TREATMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE DIET.
The Executive and Legislature are organs as indispensable to administration as are the wheels to a cart in the case of locomotion. From an impartial point of view there should be no distinction between the Executive and the Legislature as regards their importance. It is only proper that so long as Cabinet Ministers are treated as *shimin* officials the same privilege should be accorded to President of both Houses of the Diet. Therefore it is satisfactory to observe that this view has prevailed in official circles and the official treatment of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Chambers has been modified accordingly, as recently announced. But nothing has been made public with regard to the treatment of ordinary members of the Houses, who will rank in order of precedence as heretofore. There are two reasons why members of the Japanese Diet are regarded as of less importance than members of the Legislature elsewhere. One is that the habit of *Kanjin-mimshi* ("Respect for Government and contempt for people") still retains much of its old influence, and the other is that, generally speaking, Japanese Diet members are men of little education and inferior character. The idea still lingers in the minds of many Japanese, simply by force of habit and sentiment that the people's representatives should rank after the officials. As to the education and character of the majority of the Diet members, the less said the better. However important may be the nature of the duties entrusted to Japanese M.P.s, many people seem to shirk it out of place to treat them on the same footing as *Chokunin*-officials. These people, however, apparently lose sight of the fact that it is the abstract body of members to which due respect should be paid, not to individual men who may not deserve it. If the treatment of M.P.s be improved it will have the result of increasing their prestige in the eyes of the people, who may then be induced to pay more attention to the choice of their representatives than they do at present—*Japan Chronicle*.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT
GRACA & CO.
27, DES VOUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.

Postage Stamp Catalogues for 10/-.
Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.
Twecers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauges.

Novels, Books for parlour and household use.
Toy Books for Children.
Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Sticks.
Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND CIGARETTES.

&c., &c., &c.
Inspection invited,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1910. [153]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE.

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Pines and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG (enlisted the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.
25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1908. [151]

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),
15th, 16th, 17th and 18th February.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price 5/- for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or 1/- per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, 5/-.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [152]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th inst. A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which will be sent out with the Members' Tickets on the 7th inst.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female Attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [153]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO CHILDREN under the age of 14 years will be admitted into the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [154]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Underigned on SATURDAY, 12th, and MONDAY, 14th inst.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Underigned. These Tickets are only available for servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession, will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1910. [155]

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 80, the EXCHANGE BANK will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business TO-MORROW and FRIDAY, 10th and 11th inst.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1910. [166]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-MORROW and FRIDAY, the 10th and 11th inst. respectively, owing to the Chinese New Year Holidays.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1910. [170]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-MORROW and FRIDAY, the 10th and 11th inst. respectively, owing to the Chinese New Year Holidays.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1910. [171]

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to March 10th, 1910, for the OPIUM FARM OF THE FRENCH TERRITORY OF KWONG-CHOWWAN for a period of 23 months (March 1910 to December 31st, 1911). For details, apply to the FRENCH CONSULATE-HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1910. [166]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S Steamer

"ASSAYE,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London &c., at 1/-, *Malwa*.
From Penang, Ceylon, &c. at 1/-, *S.N. & B.*
From S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1910. [161]

Consignees.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KANAGAWA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Coke, Scrap Iron or other similar natured goods are to be taken immediate delivery ex ship; otherwise they will be landed into the same Company's Godowns at owner's risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th February will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1910. [15]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of February will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th of February, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 18th of February, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MEICHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1910. [17]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAMBIA,"

Captain Müller, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,

Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1910. [173]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAVERS"
FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBOROUGH,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1910. [174]

YEE SING,

No. 4, D'ARQUILLAR STREET.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
in all kinds of hand-made
DRAWN AND EMBROIDERY CHINESE
LINE GRASS CLOTH, FEWTER
WARE, &c.,
all of the best quality.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1909. [14]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's
HYGIENOL,

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon \$1.00

A. S. WATSON & CO
LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY
and
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 22 February, 1910

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The Home Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected matter, nor to return any contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty, five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1910.

MODERN VIEWS OF MENCIOUS.

It is not many years ago since England was wrestling with the problem of giving each family of agriculturists three acres and a cow. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Jesse Collings were the chief protagonists in the campaign, but like a number of other reforms which were promulgated but were always deferred the three acres and a cow idea was swept off the platform of practical politics when Tariff Reform became the question of the day. Even before that the agricultural labourer had been forgotten by his democratic friends and Hodge is still compelled to shift for himself, his only hope of a rest being the vision of receiving his old-age pension when he has reached the Biblical limit of three score years and ten. But we are not dealing with home politics now. What we are intent upon is to indicate by a quotation here and there from a remarkably interesting paper by Mr. John Carey Hall, I.S.O., in the *Political Review* on the teachings of the Chinese sage Mencius. We all know that there is nothing new under the sun, but it does seem strange to find a philosopher in China, two thousand years ago, working out the problem of deal-

ing with the question of agricultural holdings in terms almost exactly similar to those used in Great Britain at the end of the last century. In this connection, Mr. Hall remarks that though Mencius had not the consciousness of a social mission which animated Confucius, he steadily adhered to his high moral purpose of stimulating and helping the princes to better the condition of the toiling multitude and to lighten their burdens. His standard of material well-being for the cultivator of the soil was higher than it has ever been pitched in Europe. A fowl in the pot on Sunday, or even three acres and a cow seem niggardly when compared with Mencius' allowance for a family of eight mouths, of a homestead of nearly an acre, planted with mulberry bushes; a farm of about sixteen acres, five brood hens and two brood sows. A diet of flesh meat and for the aged warm silk underclothing should, he said, be within the means of all. Truly, Mencius pictured an ideal state in those days, it can easily be understood that one who advocated such reforms was regarded as a heaven-inspired leader by the people. What could not a Chinese farmer make of such a holding as that suggested by the moral teacher? With his fowl in the pot on Sundays—or, in other words, once a week—and his flesh meat and his warm silk underclothing when he grew old he might well declare that he wouldn't call the king his cousin. But the Chinese peasant is still waiting for that happy day to arrive when Mencius' ideal will be realised. In reading Mr. Hall's account of the state of affairs prevailing in China in the days of Confucius, one must remark that the Chinese have from the earliest times been engrossed in agricultural affairs. Their object has always been to wrest from the soil the last blade of grass that it will produce, and even if they had to work in their fields with their fighting tools by their side they always kept an eye on the plot of ground which belonged to the family. At a time when the Chinese were "skilled farmers our European ancestors were careering around with wooden clubs, their garments consisting mainly of a coat of paint. The ancient Briton did not apparently take kindly to the labour required to make the earth give up its fruits. They preferred to run after what a ribald age and an artistic humorist has depicted as "a heavy meal." As the writer in the *Forlister Review* puts it: When the feudal constitution was established by the Chou conquerors in the twelfth century B.C. the Chinese people were wholly agriculturists; and, owing to the fertility of the soil and the industry of the folk, the share of the annual produce that went to the governing upper class was fully a half of the crops, oftener more than less. The division between the two layers of Chinese society was as well marked as that between the ectoderm and the endoderm in the gastrula stage of a developing animal organism. But as the tide of tillers moved down the valley of the Yellow River and up along its tributaries, industry assumed specialised forms, and when it reached the coast of what is now the Shantung province, commerce added its quota to the steadily growing mass of wealth. But the intelligence of the central authority failed to keep pace with the progress of the times. Its power dwindled, and the vassal princes, growing more opulent and independent, gave free rein to the promptings of rivalry and ambition. This was the situation with which Confucius had to deal when he aspired to the rôle of State adviser towards the close of the sixth century B.C. His aim was to regenerate the old constitution by moralising the ruling upper class; for the lower orders he entertained the condescending sympathy of a kind-hearted aristocrat. For the nascent germs of the middle class he could hardly conceal his dislike. There was no place for them in his ideal of a properly constituted feudal polity. The people were willing to contribute their quota to the maintenance of their overlords, who remitted a part of their wealth to the nominal Emperor of China, but so far as the Government of the provinces was concerned and so far as it affected the habits and customs of the labouring classes, they sturdily upheld their independence under their own chiefs. "Mencius was no leveller. Only in one extreme case did he allow of a sort of referendum. When, as happened in his own time, one state conquered another in war, the folk of the vanquished state should decide whether or not annexation should be the result of defeat. At such a crisis the voice of the people was the voice of heaven." In the view of Mencius "the lowest rank, the common folk, and a supreme central authority of the paternal type, were the three constituent elements of a polity, and, of these, the first alone was fundamental and unchangeable. Not only could the occupant of the throne, and even the whole dynasty be displaced if found unworthy, but the district gods themselves, the soil and of cereals, if failed through no fault on the part of the farmers, to ensure good crops and to ward off disasters from storms, floods or drought, could be discarded and replaced by worthier spirits. The central ruler was the lightest of the three factors; and as for the nobility, they were a mere creation, and appendage of the emperor, who appointed them to their fiefs and offices as his representatives and deputies in

superintending the concerns and welfare of the toiling masses. Owing to their very numbers and their elementary function in the state, the masses were unfitted to take in hand the guidance and control of their own destinies. That was a task for which only men of more than ordinary ability, culture and character were qualified. This distinction between the industrial lower mass and a ruling upper class was not a mere conventional arrangement; it was a permanent and unalterable institution, which no civilised society could do without. The men who work with their muscles must always be subordinate in position and power to the men who work with their brains." With regard to the ruling class, their duty was to look after the people's material and moral well-being. "Though moral instruction was one of the duties which, as Mencius taught, every ruler owed to his people, it was not the principal one. The first concern of government is to see that the people are properly fed, and that every man has a fixed means of livelihood: it is futile to expect men to be moral if their stomachs are empty. To punish underfed men for breaking the law is tantamount to ensuring them in traps as if they were wild animals. Game-laws, he held, were an odious iniquity. Rulers should share their pleasures with the common folk and make it clear to them that they sympathised with their subjects' joys and sorrows. The head and front of his teaching was summed up in two words—benevolent government." In contrasting Mencius with Confucius, Mr. Hall maintains that the teachings of the former are more likely to prevail in the years to come than those of the first of the sages. And he puts his views in this way: "Confucius hated war so much that he would not even talk about it. Mencius also, of course, was a pacifist; but he was not for peace at any price. He approved of defensive war even to a *leaves en masse*; when the stake at issue was national independence. This was an important difference. Between the new intellectual movement towards Western science and the persistent pressure of foreign encroachment the balance of authority, as between the two sages, is certain to incline more and more to the side of Mencius. Thus his political views are of something more than a merely historical interest to Western observers of current events in the Far East."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

* * * OWING to the Chinese New Year holidays, there will be no issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* on Thursday, the 10th inst., and Friday, the 11th inst.

A FIRE which broke out at Toga, Akita prefecture, Japan, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, destroyed sixty-two houses and caused damage to the extent of ¥50,000.

A TOKIO message states that the Emperor has been pleased to donate a set of gold cups to Baron Shibusawa, in recognition of his meritorious services in regard to the finances of Korea.

ON the night of the 27th ultimo a fire broke out at the Nigata Iron Works, Nigata, Echigo province, Japan, and several buildings were totally destroyed. The damage caused is roughly estimated at ¥120,000.

IN the course of an action at the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Justice Compton, Puisse Judge, remarked that if rival architects were to be put into the box, it would doubtless take a long time for the case to finish.

As a result of an explosion in a colliery at Las Esperanzas, sixty-eight men have been killed and fifty injured. The victims were principally Mexicans and Japanese. The disaster is attributed to a miner smoking a cigarette.

ACCORDING to Korean papers, the total amount of the National Debt of that kingdom is ¥43,970,000. Of this amount ¥1,000,000 is due and will be paid at the end of June next. The total amount of interest on the debt is ¥1,895,850 a year.

ANOTHER unlucky occurrence. Thirteen men appeared in the Police Court this morning for gambling at No. 4, Shing Fung Lane. The two keepers were each fined \$50 and the rest \$5 each. This is a lucky fact from the point of view of the Police.

THE Salon-Cinema Theatre is doing well with the assistance of Mr. Carl Wallner on the stage. He is an excellent all-round man, and causes a good lot of merriment by his antics. The other artists who contribute to the programme are Misses Ada King, Happy Nellie Marshall and Ruby Christal. Miss Jessie Thorne is expected from Shanghai shortly and will enter into an engagement with the Salon. A special Matinee has been arranged for to-morrow and Friday (Chinese New Year holidays), commencing each day at 4 p.m.

MALAYAN RUBBER.

The following is a comparative table of the exports of rubber for the year 1907, 1908 and 1909:—

	1907	1908	1909
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Pahang	—	—	66
Perak	272,804	334,073	1,026,841
Selangor	1,131,086	1,845,384	3,574,533
N. Sembilan	586,864	993,253	1,488,373
Total	1,990,754	3,172,710	6,087,815

It will be seen from the above table that the aggregate increase in 1908 as compared with 1907 is proportionately small in relation to the figures of last year over the preceding year.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR CONCERT.

An enjoyable concert was given by the choir of St. John's Cathedral last night in aid of the Cathedral organ fund, which ought to be appreciably augmented by last night's large attendance. His Excellency the Governor also favoured the occasion with his presence.

The concert was arranged in two parts, the first part being entirely devoted to spiritual secular selections. The first part opened with "O Love the Lord" by the chorus and was cleverly rendered. In "Hail, gladdening light," the inspiring notes of the well-known hymn were brought out in their full beauty by the chorus. Two of the most appreciated items of the evening were in the form of duets. The first of these was "Doubt not thy Father's care," in which Mrs. Dealy and Mr. R. E. White were associated with happy effect. In the second, "The day is done," Mrs. Goldsmith and Mr. E. B. Ayris were heard with harmonious results. The last item in the first part of the programme was "Oh come, let us worship" for solo and chorus, the soloist being Miss Nicholson, who rendered her portion of the work in an able manner.

The second half of the programme opened with "When daisies pied," which was well rendered. Mrs. Gilby and Mr. Ayris appeared in a pretty duet entitled "You and I" and were heard to good advantage, which elicited the first encore of the evening. Mr. R. E. White gave "When Britain really ruled the waves" with great gusto and had to re-appear. Mr. Dennis Fuller then appeared in two pianoforte solos, the respective works of Chopin and Beethoven, which were both rendered with the usual mastery style characteristic of the talented Cathedral organist. Mrs. E. G. Barrett was simply superb in her rendering of "The bloom of an apple tree" and was obliged to repeat the last verse in response to an encore. The last item was the extremely amusing poem, "There was an old woman," arranged for music, by the chorus. Mr. C. Crispin took the part of soloist, and his deep bass voice was heard to good advantage. This concluded the concert and the singing of the National Anthem brought an enjoyable evening to a close.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

GLASS FACTORY ESTABLISHED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th February.
A glass factory has been established in Pau Tong, in the Western suburb of Canton city. The promoter of this concern is Yuen Lai Chun; and he has petitioned the Taotai for the Development of Native Industries, informing him of the starting of the factory.

SALT MONOPOLY.

During the course of last week both the Tartar General, Tsong Cai, and the Viceroy had prolonged conferences with the new farmers of the Kwangtung Salt Monopoly. It is learnt for certain that the concession will be notified by the Imperial Government.

"SMALL DAGGER SOCIETY."

It has been made known to the police authorities that a number of miscreants have formed an unlawful society and styled it the "Small Dagger Society." They have been including ignorant people to join them with the intention of creating disturbances in the city of Canton. The members of this society, it is said, are required to carry small daggers on their persons. The police authorities have issued a proclamation to warn the people against joining this new secret society, and gave orders for the arrest of the headmen.

APPLICATION FOR REDEMPTION.

Expectant Prefect Lo Fung Pin yesterday proceeded to Macao by order of the Viceroy to apply to the Macao government for the redemption of some robbers, who had been arrested there.

THE 10A KOGYO KAISHA.

EXPLOITATION IN CHINA.

Last year a company, under the style of the Ton Kogyo Kaisha (Eastern Asia Industrial Company) was formed with the support of the leading capitalists of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya, with the object of undertaking the construction of railways, etc., in China and to supply railway materials and advance money to China. On the 28th ultimo, a general meeting of the company was held, when Mr. Furuchi, the president, reported on the business results since the establishment of the company. The president said that investigations had made considerable progress, and some business was under negotiation with China, but the time had not arrived when details of the transactions could be laid before the meeting. The report was approved.—*Japan Chronicle*.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB vs. RAJPUTS.

The first match in connection with the Hongkong Hockey Challenge Cup took place yesterday afternoon on the Club's ground between teams representing the above. The Rajputs had the advantage in the first half and led by 2 goals to nil. In the second half the civilians played up well and a good combination game was seen. They brought the score to a draw—2 all, and about five minutes to time the winning goal was scored by the Club owing to the mistake of the Rajput's goal-keeper in rushing out. The final score stood: H.K.H.C. 3; Rajputs, 2.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE BOYS vs. NUFFA.
The Schoolboys played the Buffs in a friendly game yesterday. The latter were by far superior and defeated the boys by 20 goals to nil. To-morrow, at 10.30, in the forenoon the Queen's scholars will meet the Hongkong Ladies' Hockey Club at the latter's ground.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT MACAO.

SOLDIER MORTALLY STABS A CORPORAL.

With the arrival of the steamer from Macao to-day news was brought of a serious affray which occurred in the neighbouring colony last night. The tranquillity of the residents in the Bica de Lilau on the peaceful heights of Penha was disturbed when three armed soldiers were seen running for all they were worth in the direction of the Barracks. They had come from the military quarters at Monte in answer to an urgent call from the lower fortress where an altercation terminating in the wounding of the officer in charge had taken place. What led to the serious assault has not yet transpired, but it is related that a soldier, attached to the artillery section of the local garrison, in the course of a quarrel with the corporal on duty, drew out his bayonet and in the heat of the moment drove it into the side of his superior officer, mortally wounding the latter. The assailant was then and there arrested, while urgent summons were made for medical assistance which promptly arrived in the persons of Dr. Almeida Espinosa, principal civil medical officer, and Dr. Andrade. They rendered "first aid" to the injured man who was subsequently conveyed in an ambulance to the Military Hospital.

The artilleryman was marched under an armed escort to the military prison at Monte Fort where the prisoner will be held in detention pending his trial.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH CASE.

OPPOSITION BY SOLICITORS.

Before Mr. Justice Compton, Puisse Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which Mr. Alex Almeida, of the Salon Cinema-Theatre, is being sued by several parties for sums aggregating over \$1,000.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for the defendant, asked that the case be adjourned.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada and some other solicitors appearing for the plaintiffs objected on the ground that the defendant had had plenty of time to consider what defence he was going to set up. The case had been fixed for that afternoon and asked that the case be proceeded with that afternoon.

Mr. d'Almada contended that Mr. Lemm had surveyed the premises and had given a certificate for value of work done but the work was found to be defective. He could prove a perfectly good defence. It was only on account of the Chinese New Year that the plaintiffs were asking for their money. His Lordship—if they are going to put rival architects into the box, it will take a long time to get through with the case. The case was adjourned.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

VESSELS AT MANILA AND HONGKONG IN COMMUNICATION.

Breaking all records for commercial wireless work on the Pacific, Operator S. A. Phelps on the *Korea*, the first Pacific Mail steamer to have wireless installed, talked with San Francisco on the last trip home from the Orient at a distance of 4,305 miles, says the *Manila Times* of 4th inst. The next longest record made up to that time was that of the *Sheridan* which did 3,500 miles with San Francisco.

On the trip out this time, however, Operator Phelps talked with San Francisco over 3,600 miles, thus making the two longest distances so far recorded.

In speaking of his work on the trip out the *Korea*'s operator stated in a *Times* representative that his instruments did good work on the whole trip. The first night out from San Francisco he worked with Honolulu, a distance of 1,900 miles, and after leaving Honolulu worked with San Francisco over 3,600 miles, with Alaska 2,000 miles and with Japan 1,700 miles, all of which was exceptionally good work.

Coming farther out he worked with Choshi station at Nagasaki 478 miles in the daytime and with Shanghai 233 miles during the day. This work with Nagasaki was good and with Shanghai was an improvement over the last trip when he could get the land station only at 50 miles.

After leaving Shanghai Mr. Phelps worked with Cavite, the first night out 900 miles, the greatest distance he has ever been able to work with Cavite. The *Korea* was in touch with the transport *Thomas* the entire distance across the Pacific, and the night before arrival here worked with the *Minneapolis* at Hongkong.

Operator Phelps on the present trip installed a small instrument below and successfully worked between the two stations on the same vessel. The second aerial, 30 feet long, was placed just below the regular one and the smaller instrument got a 2 inch spark. This is the first time, it is understood, that two instruments have been installed on the same ship and successfully worked with each other. The large station of the United Wireless at San Francisco has been removed from Russian Hill to an elevation near the Cliff House and a ten kilowatt machine installed. The United now has 46 land stations on the Pacific Coast, and the Pacific Mail *Siberia*, which is due in Manila the last of this month, was to be equipped before leaving San Francisco if the instruments arrived from New York in time.

This is the last trip which Mr. Phelps will make on the *Korea* as he has demonstrated the utility of the machines over long distances. When he was in San Francisco last he was offered a position demonstrating the United Wireless through the western part of the United States and will take up that work upon his arrival in San Francisco next month.

A TOKIO wire of 3rd inst. says:—The aborigines of North Formosa attacked a portion of the Japanese cordon in a narrow defile. In the fight nine Japanese policemen and others were killed. Of the aborigines four were killed or wounded.

AN OPIUM APOLOGIST.

HONGKONG WRITER'S BROCHURE ON THE SUBJECT.

It is somewhat difficult to comprehend the motives which have led Mr. R. C. Hurley to publish a pamphlet bearing the sonorous title "The Opium Traffic: historical, commercial, social and political aspects," and to compress all his facts within the space of 32 pages. The author has given his work a further heading—"Multum in parvo," which no doubt it is, but even a genius is scarcely capable of squeezing a quarter of what is to be said regarding the opium trade within the pages of a tract. Considering that Mr. Hurley is a stalwart champion of those who indulge in the opium-pipe and that he holds the opinion that "in the course of a most natural evolution opium has been called upon to play a part not unimportant both as a controlling sedative as well as a developing agent and useful medium" we should have thought he would have found it more profitable to tackle the subject seriously and at length, in order to rehabilitate the character of the drug. As it is he has merely skimmed the subject, hastily reviewing the position opium has occupied in China since it was introduced by the Arabs. Mr. Hurley declares that the first mention of the poppy in Chinese records dates back to the days of the Tang dynasty in the sixth century. He may be right but Dr. Hirth in "China and the Roman Orient" mentions A.D. 667 as the date when opium was first introduced into China as a medicine, while the late Dr. Edkins declared that prior to A.D. 763 the poppy was unknown to the Chinese. And it was not until A.D. 970, in the Sung dynasty, that the opium poppy began to be cultivated. On the whole, however, Mr. Hurley's dates agree approximately with those submitted by earlier writers, and his historical review although scrappy is quite trustworthy. As for the booklet in all its aspects we can only say that the author conceived a capital idea when he started to present the case for opium, because he was entering an untold field, but, candidly, it could not be said that the present work would form even an adequate introduction to the subject. Still it should prove a handy work of reference for those who have had memories for historical facts and viewed in that light we can recommend its perusal by those interested in this vitally important question. It is printed in clear type and on good paper by the Hongkong Printing Press and we understand that it may be obtained at the cost of 25 cents a copy.

THE MANCHURIAN EMBARGO TRADE.

EXPLANATION OF THE EMBARGO.

Peking, February 3.
The attempt of the Peking Government to prohibit the export of beans and grains from Manchuria has met with a protest from the British Consul-General at Mukden in respect of the embargo on beans, as being an infringement of treaty stipulations. Subsequently a definite announcement has been made to the effect that the export of beans will not be stopped.
A month's notice of the intended prohibition of the export of grain has been given, but it is expected that this period will be extended, inasmuch as it has been found impossible to fulfil forward sales of grain, which have been covered by deposits on account of the damage done to crops by the rain and the impossible condition of the roads for vehicular traffic.—*N.C. Daily News*.

Commenting on the above our Shanghai contemporary writes:—

A certain amount of uneasiness has been caused locally by the intelligence conveyed by a recent telegram of our Tokio correspondent (confirmed subsequently by private advice) that an embargo had been placed on the export of beans and cereals from Manchuria. In Harbin a somewhat serious view of the situation appears to have been taken, and one British firm has gone so far as to refuse further contracts. When it is recalled that the export of beans to Europe through the two ports of Taiten and Vladivostok amounted last year to more than 400,000 tons, of which the greater part found its way to Great Britain it will be realized that any interruption of the trade would entail a severe loss to many interests. Oil-mills have been established at Hull and Liverpool and the oil extracted from the beans is used in the manufacture of soap and for numerous purposes. It is satisfactory therefore to learn, as our Peking correspondent informs us to-day, that the embargo on beans has already been removed, at the instance of the Acting British Consul-General in Mukden. Article XIV of the Mackay Treaty provides that "in cases of expected scarcity or famine from whatever cause in any district, the Chinese Government shall, on giving twenty-one days' notice, be at liberty to prohibit the shipment of rice and grain from such district." But it is clear that beans would not fall under this clause, and the attempt of the Viceroy of Manchuria to prohibit the export of this commodity must be attributed to other reasons than anxiety for the provision for the future wants of his provincials. On the other hand it is possible that the high prices now obtainable for beans have caused jealousy, such as wheat, kaoliang and millet to be neglected, with the result that the province is threatened with a supply too short to meet its own immediate needs. In giving a month's notice of the impending prohibition Viceroy Hsi Liang has conformed with the stipulations of the Mackay Treaty. Our correspondent, however, refers to the heavy forward sales and indicates that the commitments of the trade may lead to a further postponement of the embargo which it may be noted, applies only to Heilungkiang province.

It is reported that Japan has decided to sell to the Chinese authorities 30,000 Russian rifles, together with a quantity of cartridges, which have remained stored in Delay since the last

INDUSTRIES OF HONGKONG.

THEIR RISE AND DEVELOPMENT.

[Specially Written for the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

IX.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LTD.

We are all more or less familiar with the products of the Dairy Farm Company that appear on the breakfast or the dining table as the case may be, but it is a curious fact that not a few residents of the Colony who daily use these edibles are utterly ignorant regarding the Farm from which they emanate. In this instance, however, one cannot say with the poet that "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," for the Dairy Farm is one of our lasting and beneficent Colonial institutions, without the existence of which Hongkong would be poor indeed and wanting in one of the most important essentials of modern life conditions. When one reads about the early days in the history of the Colony, one can hardly help wondering how it ever contrived to get on for so many years without such an establishment as the Dairy Farm and one is inclined to imagine that the early European babies brought upon the bottle must have unpleasant infantile recollections about the strength of flavour that pertained to the goat's milk that was almost the only available liquid fluid locally when the Settlement was also in its infancy historically. Dr. Smith in his "Things Chinese" refers to an even more unsavoury way in which the much-desired milk was provided for infants of the pioneer generations in the island, but he still leaves the question in doubt with a dubious tone of the art of the delicate writer.

But be that as it may, the fact remains that BOTTLE-FED INFANTS and their mothers revolted at a very early stage of the Colony's history against the absence of the hygienic givers of milk, and numerous attempts were made in the way of bringing milk here from Europe and Australia. Very little success appears to have attended those initial ventures, but a different complexion was put upon things when, nearly a quarter of a century ago, the Dairy Farm Company was started on a properly organised and systematic basis.

In those early days Cows were cheap and Cows rents not so intolerable as they are now, so that the newly formed Dairy Company, which came into existence with a capital of only something like \$30,000 to its credit, was able to rent a fairly good acreage at Pokfulam at a comparatively small rental. Soon, however, this capital was found to be insufficient to meet the requirements of the business and it was increased to \$100,000. Subsequent to this increase of capital a calamity befell the company when its fine herd of cattle was wiped off by a virulent epidemic of rinderpest. This necessitated the reconstruction of the company and new capital called for which was furnished by the optimistic believers in the farm's future. Since then the company has lost heavily by disease among the cattle from time to time but the serum treatment introduced by the present administration has secured protection against the ravages of cattle disease to a certain extent. With this partial immunity from loss, the Farm has gone on growing apace and now it covers an area of over 100 acres, situated on the best crop growing ground on Hongkong island, with a frontage to the sea-shore at convenient points.

THIS CONTIGUITY TO THE SHORE is valuable in more ways than one for not only does it enable the milk cows of the herd to have constant access to the salubrious water-front, but it affords facilities for the delivery by junk of all the vast stocks of fodder and bedding required by the herd. All such material is landed at the Company's own wharf at sea-level and is thence hoisted by means of an endless wire rope right into the store-room of the establishment. This

AERIAL RAILWAY, it should be mentioned, is used only for the bringing up of needed supplies such as fuel, building materials, fodder, etc., whereas all the products of the Farm—milk, eggs, capons, pork and veal—are sent into Hongkong by handcart and there distributed by coolies from the Town Depot.

The arrangement of the Farm buildings is carried out after the most approved modern methods. The cow-sheds are scattered all over the Farm at convenient places. Of these sheds there are no less than 29, as well as four hospitals to which any of the cattle showing the least sign of sickness is at once removed for observation and treatment. When it is said that the herd numbers 430, it will be easily understood that there are always some of the many needing veterinary attention whilst the calves require constant attention and care. The herd comprises cows of all the best milking stocks of Europe and America, including Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys, half-bred Galloways, etc. Bulls of these different stocks are also kept at the Farm, and great pains are taken to see to the crossing of the breeds so as to assure the getting of calves of the best milking kinds. Only the cow-calves are kept, the bull-calves being fattened and slaughtered for the market.

THE MILKING takes place twice in the twenty-four hours and is done by specially trained Chinese milkers, who are made to don clean overalls before starting work in the byres. Patent milking pails are used, of such construction as to preclude the possibility of any foreign matter entering along with the liquid. All the milk from each shed is mixed and is carried in collecting pails to the milk-house, where it is put through a series of

COOLING TANKS where it is reduced to a temperature of nearly freezing point before it is bottled up. The Dairy is fitted with the latest Dairy Intensive and makes a speciality in preparing Sterilized, acidulated, and pasteurized milk. So as to detect any possible lactic acid in the milk, samples are taken in tiny vessels from each of

the collecting pails brought in from the various sheds, and each sample is subject to analytic treatment in such a way that the possibility of any contamination is reduced to a minimum.

Everything about the Dairy Farm smells of sweetness and wholesomeness. The cows are carefully tended, their udders are washed before the milkers start work, and the latest product is so carefully sieved before undergoing the sterilising process that not the utmost insidious taste could find fault against the methods of serving the market that the Dairy Farm employs.

WHEN BOTTLED

the milk is sent into Hongkong by hand-cart to be distributed amongst the Company's customers.

As a whole, the herd is made up of the best-milking breeds that can be obtained, and, as Mr. J. Walker, the manager of the Farm, declares, it would not pay the Company to keep any but the very best-milch cows that can be produced in any stock-breeding country available to them as purchasers. One of the "show" animals of the Farm is a Holstein pedigree dairy bull which weighed something like a ton when it was landed in Hongkong from the United States and which after passing through a period of sickness, successfully combated, still tips the scale at well over a ton.

THE FOODSTUFF

used comes mostly from China, and is got also from Australia and the United States. On the Farm itself, there are grown quantities of Lucerne grass or (as the Americans call it) Alfalfa grass, which makes excellent cattle food, and is much liked by the feeding cows. Attached to each byre, by the way, is an exercise ground where the kine may take a run, when they get tired of being stabled.

Needless to say, the cattle thoroughly appreciate this change of venue thus afforded, and staid old cows may be seen stamping in the paddocks like a lot of schoolboys let loose from the scholastic domicile.

In recent times, and at present as well, the Company have been expending a good deal of money in the erection of manure pits, in which the resultant manure from the byres may be stored without breeding a plague of flies, such as assails almost every dairy farm that is established in tropical countries. These chambers are fully ventilated, and fitted with gauze-protected window apertures capable of keeping out any of the multitudinous-breeding insects that thrive in such a locality and are a source of as much physical annoyance to the cows and calves as are mosquitoes to the European whose lot is cast in the tropics or sub-tropical countries such as Hongkong.

It remains to be said that the Dairy Farm Company do not curtail their activities to only one side of productiveness. Their

PIGGERY

is one of the largest in China. As a rule pigs are bred on the premises, but some are bought in from the surrounding villages with a careful discrimination that results in selection of only the most suitable kinds, and after they have been fattened on Dairy Farm food they are slaughtered and put on the market.

The same remark applies to fowls. It is not part of the Dairy Farm Company's business, so far, to supply fresh eggs to their customers, but when an egg order accompanies an inclusive order for other kinds of dairy produce they make a point of procuring the very best eggs that are to be got locally. Meanwhile their chickens and capons are bought in only to be fattened and sold. Quite a feature of the Dairy Farm is the ice-factory where is made the ice that is used in sterilising and pasteurising the milk before the latter is sent out for consumption. In the underground cellars beneath the milk-house proper are cold storage rooms and curing chambers where hams and bacon are prepared for the market with fully equipped ice-making plant by Messrs. H. and E. Hall. No one who has tasted the butter that the Dairy Farm produces needs to bemoan the excellence of the products that emerge from the Farm's churns.

At present, the Company are going in for a lot of building operations, including the reconstruction of some of the old octagonal cowsheds and piggeries. The latest structures to be completed include a piggery made entirely of cement and iron, the cement having been supplied by the Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co.'s Green Island Cement Company. This is a notable building in more ways than one and its site is fitted with iron broad rods to prevent the sucklings being overrun by the mother-sow in the early stages of their existence, as well as with concrete feeding troughs that ensure the utmost possible cleanliness of feeding as well as the maximum of washing-out facilities. The troughs were made by the Green Island Cement Co.

As regards the keeping clean of the byres, it has to be said that the strictest possible attention is paid to this department of the business. The cow-sheds are washed out at regular intervals, the stalls are disinfected and the walls and roof timewashed at stated periods more than sufficient to satisfy the calls of our local medical men part of whose duty it is to see to the wholesomeness of the dairies that supply the community with a very essential staple of every-day consumption. On the whole, one may say of the Dairy Farm that it supplies a public want which has got to be satisfied, in one way or another, and it supplies it in such a manner as to win the approbation of every householder in the Colony.

A Tokyo message to the *Mainichi* states that the change of the Governor-General of Kwantung will bring about some other alterations among the officials of the Kwantung Government, but the system of administration will remain unchanged. As a result of the proposed opening of Port Arthur, however, it has been decided that the naval station there shall be abolished. The Naval Department has consequently made preparations to concentrate its naval forces in the Kwantung vicinity at a certain other point.

WU'S LAST NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW IN NEW YORK.

"I think," said Dr. Wu, "the only time I ever became angry at newspaper men was when some of them came to my house in Washington at 2.30 o'clock in the morning and asked me where I was going to send my son to school. I said to those reporters, 'Do you want me to tell you my idea of Washington reporters?' And they said they would very much like to know what I thought about them. So I said, 'Well, you sit around a table all night trying to think of the most foolish thing you can ask—' Wu, and the reporter who thinks of the most foolish thing gets a prize from the rest."

"Dr. Wu," said one of his callers, "do you mind telling how old you are?"

"How old are you?" he shot back quick as a flash. "You may think you know, but you don't know. Nobody knows how old he is. All we have is the word of our parents that we are of such and such an age. I think I'm over 100, but my family informs me that I'm only a little past 60. But I'm getting ten years younger every year and I will tell you how I do it."

"Once I drank whiskey, just a little whiskey, and sometimes I drank champagne, but I have quit that. A little unfermented grape juice satisfies me and it's all I ought to have. Now about eating. I am not a vegetarian, but a sanitarian—one who eats only simple, wholesome foods. My luncheon to-day was composed of corn flakes, sweet potatoes, a little bread and butter, milk and apples. If you Americans would eat those things you would live longer and be much happier. But you won't. Lots of people I have said farewell to will be dead when I come back—that is, if I ever return. I am not so sure that I shall. Maybe if I do return I shall come sailing into New York in my airship. Don't be surprised to see Wu land on the top of one of those great buildings some day."

Some one wanted to know how Dr. Wu felt about the matter of votes for women, so Dr. Wu made a little speech on that subject.

"Whenever a majority of the women in the United States prove that they really want to vote they should be allowed to vote," he said. "And there isn't any Legislature or Congress brave enough to keep them from voting in that case. As it stands now a majority of the women have not shown that they want to vote. Most women seem to be lukewarm about it. I have heard a good deal of talk and some speeches from women about this matter, but it seems, after all, as if the—what do you call them? Suffragettes? That is, it is as if the suffragettes are in a minority. Still, I have noticed that women in any country are pretty apt to get what they want. It may take time, but they get it."

"Have you been to the theatres lately," Dr. Wu was asked, "and what kind of plays do you like best?"

"I'm too busy to go much to the theatre," said Dr. Wu. "A busy man hasn't much time for plays. When I do go I like to see something bright and cheerful, to see pretty girls and hear lively music. I do not like heavy serious plays, because I want to be entertained and made to laugh. Some people think that the mission of the stage is educational. May be it is. I won't argue with those people; but my mission as far as I am concerned is amusement."

"Another reason why I do not like to attend the theatre much is because most of your theatres are so poorly ventilated. The air is so bad, especially when you sit in a box and let waves come up to you. It is not at all nice."

Dr. Wu said that he did not know what he was going to do when he returned to China. He could not say whether he would be in official life.

"You know that I am a lawyer and one of the literati at home," said Dr. Wu, "and in any event I shall find plenty to do. I do not like to be idle. It is too much fun to work."

He said that he believed he had 80,000,000 friends and not one enemy in the United States, and that made him very sorry to leave.

"I wish I could shake hands with every man, woman and child in this country," said Dr. Wu, "but since I can't I would like to have the news papers give this message from me. Say that Wu presents his respects to the American people and thanks them all sincerely for the pleasant things they have said of him and all of the courteous things they have done for him. Would you like to read what President Taft said of me at my final audience with him? Here it is; He said:

"In quitting the country you carry with you the esteem of this Government and the good will of my countrymen in whose name, as in my own, I wish you health and happiness for many years to come."

"It is nice for one to leave with that compliment in his travelling bag," added Dr. Wu.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

TERMS OF CO-OPERATION IN MANCHURIA.

London, Feb. 3.

The Standard declares that the Governments of China and the United States are willing to admit Japan in a friendly spirit to a moderate participation in the financing of the Chichou-Alguo Railway, and Japan may also, possibly, supply some of the requisite material, unless this participation is demanded as a political right.

The *Poll Moll Gazette* hopes that Japan will define her request for moderate participation amicably, thus avoiding fiction regarding "rights." The paper expresses regret that the Japanese policy hitherto in regard to Manchuria does not admit of Chinese progress. A little goodwill would greatly assist in the expansion of trade and would benefit all parties. —N. C. D. News.

As the result of a colliery explosion at Drake-shoro, in Kentucky, thirty-five men have been killed and a score of others mangled, some fatally.

RUBBER IN 1909.

A YEAR'S RETROSPECT.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat have issued this year an ingenious card with a barometer showing the highest and lowest and monthly prices of Fine Para (Crop 1909 38,930 tons) and plantation rubber (4,600 tons). The record was reached in October 9/3. To balance that we have the significant "let us forget" fine para Feb. 1908 2/3 per lb. The following is the report of the year—

G. Micing Lane,
London, 1st Jan. 1910.

The year 1909 has been a phenomenal one for Rubber and at times the variations in values extraordinary. Prices for Fine Para have fluctuated from 5/3 at the lowest to 9/3 at the highest, or roughly speaking 4/ per lb., a variation hitherto unknown in the article. The previous record highest price was 5/9 per lb. in 1905. The average price for five years, including 1909, works out at 5/4 per lb., and for the last ten years at 4/6 per lb. Plantation Para has fluctuated in price from 5/1 in January to 9/8 in November, and closes 7/6 for Biscuits and Sheets against 7/4 for Fine Para on the spot and 7/5 for forward delivery.

The Brazilian Crop commencing last July will doubtless prove a large one, although supplies have up to now been somewhat hindered by the low waters of the Upper Amazon, but this only means that they will arrive later than was expected, and it is probable the heavy weight of the Crop will be felt in January-March. The Americans have up till now taken the bulk of the supplies received in Macao and Para, so that only just sufficient supply has reached Europe for European Trade requirements, and yet prices have dropped from 9/4 in October to 7/6 in December, as soon as the queers was over. All interested in either Fine Para or Plantation Rubber, when considering the likely course of prices during 1910, should bear in mind that 1910 commences with a range of prices 2/4 per lb. above the prices ruling in January, 1909, and whilst it is true the demand for the plant six or eight months has been extraordinary and very little affected by the enormous and abnormal prices consumers have had to pay, it is not reasonable to expect such rates will be maintained when the heavy supplies come to hand as come they must. Possibly early in the year there will be a decline of 6d. or 9d. per lb., followed by a recovery as consumers fill their requirements, but we do not look for range of prices for some time to come, but should rather venture a prediction of a 7/7 basis with variations of 3d. per lb., or possibly 6d. either side of 7/7 for the next six months, both for Para and Plantation. Such a position and basis must be considered a most satisfactory one for Planters and Producers, and equally so to those who have taken an interest in Rubber Companies as an investment.

We do not hesitate to call attention to the benefits being derived, and to be derived, in London and in the Rubber World generally, from the enterprise, capacity and intelligence of Planters in the East, which has brought about this great, lucrative and important industry, to their own advantage and that of everyone connected with it. An enormous amount of capital has been invested in Rubber Companies, but it must be borne in mind that such an industry requires, and is entitled to, a huge capital, and we are of opinion that the outlook is a bright one for Rubber Producers and Investors from the simple fact that the demand is a growing one, and that Consumers and Manufacturers are finding by experience that in buying Plantation Crops Rubber they are receiving in their factories an article of high merit and purity to be relied upon and free from the irregularity and uncertainty of native prepared and wild Rubbers. The result is certain. The demand for cultivated Rubber must and will increase, and we do not believe, with all the new enterprises entered into, that it has been overdone, although we do not for one moment expect the present enormous profits are going to last, although for some time to come we are persuaded that there is no industry with such prospects as present themselves in connection with the Plantation Rubber industry.

Points.—During the past year features of Plantation Rubber may be summarised as follows:—General improvement and regularity of quality and colour of Crepe; which facilitates business and the execution of manufacturers' orders. The special demand and top price paid for Smoked Sheet, the smoking process having apparently increased or preserved the strength of the Rubber, and saved it from deterioration by heat or microbe action, &c., exemplified by "Highlands and Lowlands" and "Vallambrosa."

The extraordinary demand and relative increase in prices paid for clean brown Crepe and good Cured Scrap. The maintained excellence and evenness of the Premier "Lanadron" Block. The lead for colour and quality by the "Warriappa" Biscuits, and for prime thick Crepe by "Rohenaugh" blankets.

We have mentioned some of the leading crack Marks as examples of successful preparations, but there are many other Marks fast approaching an equal standard of excellence, and there is no doubt in a very short time, as in the case of Fine Para, regular Contracts will be possible, made simply upon a guarantee of given Mark that has established its reputation for quality and regularity, whether it be Block, Crepe Sheet or Biscuits.

In fact a good many contracts have already been entered into for crops and outputs, and with a continuation of the careful preparation which has made such strides during the past year, the forward and delivery business should present few if any difficulties.

Worms have been coming much darker in colour and, unless very pale, have been difficult to sell, we do not recommend this form of preparation.

CASTILLOA.

The quality of parcels sent during the past year has improved, but the colour has been very dark. A new machine is now in course of construction, and we have secured some excellent strong sheet, almost white, prepared by it, and we have every confidence of a great future for this class of Rubber when new methods are discovered and perfected.

FICUS ELASTICA.

Prepared in Crepe form has always met a ready demand and we do not get nearly enough to supply even the smaller buyers.

THE MARINA FOREST RUBBER (Funtuma) has met with extraordinary success, which goes to show that other Rubber besides Hevea, properly prepared and sent home in good condition, will meet with a quick and ready sale, and bring excellent prices.

LEWIS & PEAT
Rubber and Rubber Share Brokers

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 21st February, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th till 21st February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. JOLLY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1910. [175]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 12.30 P.M. on SATURDAY, 16th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Account to 31st December, 1909, and the Report of the General Managers. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th inst. to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1910. [176]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. The Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

MONDAY,
the 14th February, 1910, at 11 A.M., at the Water Police Basin Compound, Kowloon,
25 OLD BOATS, a Quantity of WOOD,
OLD WIRE and CABLE,
10 Bags of SHELLS, 4 Bags SALT PETRE
AND
One Bag SULPHUR.

TERMS:—As Usual.
HUGHES & HUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1910. [177]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 11th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1910. [178]

SALON-CINEMA THEATRE,

WYNDHAM (FLOWER) STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG

OF THE FAMOUS COMEDienne

HAPPY NELLIE MARSHALL.

Miss ADA KING

AND

Miss RUBY CRYSTAL

IN THEIR NEW REPERTOIRE.

EXCELLENT FILMS. ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE, DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, COMPLETE CHANGE TWICE A WEEK.

MONDAY and FRIDAY, DAILY TWO PERFORMANCES.

First commences: 6.30 half-price. Second commences 8.15.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY and SUNDAY 4 p.m. Half-price.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910. [180]

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

THE MOST RENOWNED AND RELIABLE
COGNAC BRANDY IN THE
WORLD.

Used by Connoisseurs, the Medical Profession and Hospitals in preference to other Brandies.

Messrs. Martell & Co. are the Pioneer
and leading Cognac Growers and
Distillers in the World.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,

12, Queen's Road,
Telephone 155.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1910. [181]



Intimations FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produces for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

PABST EXTRACT

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes. Anemia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909

KWONG FUNG YUEN.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West. TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TO
H.B.M. Naval and Military
Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Yacal, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar, Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions. Inspection invited to the Yards. Best Terms. Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,

Managing Director.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.

COMPULSORY MARRIAGE.

NOVEL SCHEME FOR DECIDING LIFE-PARTNERS BY LOT.

It seems fitting that America should have the credit of the scheme put forward by Mr. George W. Da Cunha, a retired architect, who made his fortune designing New York skyscrapers.

According to the New York American, Mr. Da Cunha intends to introduce in the New Jersey Legislature a Compulsory Marriage Lottery Bill, in which any man over 30 and any woman over 25 who has not voluntarily married shall be compelled to attend a municipal lot drawing, in which chance will decide his or her partner for life.

The following is an abstract from the bill: The marriage of every woman over 25 and of every man over 30 years of age shall be compulsory.

Every unmarried woman over 25 and every unmarried man over 30, who is of sound health, shall be required to appear before the mayor of the municipality each year on a date to be determined by the mayor.

The names of each woman and the name of each man shall be written on a slip of paper and the slips placed in separate boxes, one box for the women's names and the other box for the men's names.

The city clerk shall draw, successively, the men's names, and as each man's name is announced that man shall draw one name from the box containing the women's names, and so on, until each man has drawn a woman's name.

Each of such drawings shall constitute a marriage, certified then and there by the city clerk, the marriage being for life or for three years, according to whether there be issue or not.

If at the end of the third year of marriage there be no issue, that fact shall constitute a divorce, and each party shall contract a new marriage by attending and participating in the next drawing.

Mr. Da Cunha, who has English, Spanish and French blood in his veins, defending his idea, says that the person who fails to marry falls in his or her principal reason for existence. Differences of race, incompatibility of temper, religion, or social standing will not be allowed to stand in the way. Neither will widow or widower be exempted.

LAOU KUNG MUW C. S. & W. CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the Laou Kung Muw Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held at Shanghai on 7th inst. There were present:—Messrs. E. C. Pearce (Chairman), C. Michelson, J. M. Young and Chung Liang-yu, Directors; Mr. W. Pratt, Secretary; Messrs. W. H. Beatty, A. R. Murphy, R. Spott, F. W. Sutterle, Yank Ping-ur, H. J. Clark, H. P. Wilkinson, G. Payne and W. H. Bell. Total number of shares represented 493. The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, we will, with your permission, adopt the usual procedure, and take them as read.

Reviewing the past twelve months as covered by our report, the first nine months of the year 1909 were exceptionally favourable for cotton spinning, the working results on these nine months, January to September, were exceedingly satisfactory, and at one time it was anticipated that day your Board might have been asked to issue a report more favourable than the one now before you. The last three months of the year, however, failed to bear out our expectations. October to December, as you are doubtless aware, cover a period in which the new season's cotton is spun. The year's cotton crop, owing to alternating, lengthy periods of drought and excessive rain during the summer months, turned out in the Shanghai districts to be an exceedingly poor one. In a commodity like cotton, with high prices being paid throughout the world for the raw material, it was not unusual that our market for the new crop opened in an excited manner with rates steadily advancing to prices never hitherto reached. Therefore, with an inferior crop, with high prices, advancing as they did at the commencement of the season from T. 24 to T. 28 per picul, and to add the ever predominating evil of excessive watering, in which pursuit on an advancing market the native countryman is an expert, it is no wonder that the combination of these difficulties coupled with what might call criminal adulteration, rendered the spinning industry, during October to December, in spite of considerably higher prices for yarn, far from a paying undertaking.

With reference to the accounts, you will have read that your Board recommends the division of the Profit and Loss account credit as follows:—

A Dividend of Tls. 6 per share absorbing T. 48,000.

To place to Depreciation:—

Plant.....T23,596.69

Buildings.....5,000.00

which sums together with the amount of T. 53,497.19 to be paid to the General Managers leaves a balance to be carried forward to the new account of Tls. 4,966.09.

With the amount of Tls. 23,596.69, which your Board proposes to place to the depreciation of your machinery, we practically write off the cost of the new additions made during 1909, and T. 10,000 besides, which means that we have reduced the actual cost of your plant from Tls. 63,370.50 to Tls. 30,000, in other words your plant stands in the books at T. 421 per share or T. 10.50 per picul, depreciation having been entirely effected out of the earnings; at the same time it must not be forgotten that to keep your plant in thorough repair a sum of Tls. 45,800 during the last seven years has been spent in repairs and renewals. Your plant, purchased from Messrs. Tweedales and Smalley, Ltd. in the year 1897 continues to give every satisfaction and I might add, although no longer new, is in as sound a condition as the day it was erected, which speaks volumes for the manufacturer, and the care exercised by our Mill Manager, Mr. Murphy, and those in charge under him.

The cost of your buildings with the Tls. 5,000 now recommended for depreciation will be reduced from the original cost just on Tls. 206,000 to Tls. 150,000.

The item Chinese House has, you will have noticed, disappeared from your assets, the property, as explained by your Chairman last year, have been sold.

Interest Account this year shows a sum of Tls. 1,236.64 on the credit side; this is the first time since the inception of the Company that this has been the case, but from the accounts you will observe that as your buildings and plant only stand at Tls. 490,000 including this year's depreciation, the difference between this amount and your capital gives the Company some Tls. 300,000 for working capital, and that which our stocks are low there is a surplus on which interest can be earned. This was particularly felt during July to October when clearances were made almost as soon as we could spin the yarn, and our cotton stock was getting low.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the accounts and report, but before putting it in the form of a resolution, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There were no questions. The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. M. Young: That Mr. C. Michelson and Mr. Chung Liang-yu be re-appointed directors of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Young, seconded by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson: That a dividend of Tls. 6 per share be declared for the year ended December 31, 1909.

Proposed by Mr. W. H. Beatty, seconded by Mr. C. Payne: That Mr. O. Michelson and Mr. Chung Liang-yu be re-appointed directors of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. F. W. Sutterle, seconded by Mr. A. R. Murphy: That Mr. G. K. Wingrove be re-elected as the Company's auditor for the current year.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Michelson: That the next general meeting be held during the month of February or March, 1910.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be posted that night or the next morning. He thanked the shareholders for their attendance.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. H. J. Clark, concluded the business of the meeting.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T. 18 1/2
Do. demand 19 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight 19 3/4
France—Bank T.T. 2.10
America—Bank T.T. 42 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 130
India T.T. 130
Do. demand 130
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 100 75 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 83 1/2
Yen—Bank T.T. 105 1/2

Shipping.

4 months' sight L/C 1/9 5/16
6 months' sight L/C 1/9 7/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 43 1/2
4 months' sight do. 44 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/9 9/16
4 months' sight France 2.13 1/2
6 months' sight do. 2.15 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 2.85
Bar Silver 23 11/16
Bank of England rate 31 3/4
Sovereign 11 3/4

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 9th at 12.15 p.m.—The depression lying near the Loochoos yesterday, is moving towards E.N.E. between S.E. Japan and the Bonins where the barometer has fallen rapidly. The barometer has risen moderately over the Loochoos, while it has fallen again along the Yangtze valley. Probably a depression is developing over the latter area.

Pressure is highest over N. China.

Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 10-day, 0.03 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, Same as No. 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Indian (Namsang) 10th inst.
German (Ludlow) 11th inst.
Indian (Kumang) 15th inst.
French (Ernest Simon) 15th inst.

The a.s. SSK left Singapore on 8th inst., and is due here on 14th inst.

The a.s. Emerald left United Kingdom on 5th inst. for Hongkong via Straits.

The Bank Line a.s. Oceano left Cebu yesterday, and is due here on 13th inst.

The Doddwell New York Line a.s. Lowland Castle arrived at Boston on 7th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co. a.s. Kumang from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 8th inst.

The Imperial German Mail a.s. Bulow, which left here on 12th inst., at 1 p.m., arrived at Genoa on 8th inst., at 7 a.m.

The O. S. K. a.s. Chingto Maru from Yokohama left for this port on 8th inst., and is expected here on 13th inst.

The T. K. K. a.s. Nippon Maru will sail from that port on 7th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on 15th inst.

The N. Y. K. a.s. Mikishima Maru, European Line, left for this port via Shanghai on 7th inst., and is expected here on 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. a.s. Nikko Maru, Australian Line, left for this port via Moji and Nagasaki on 8th inst., and is expected here on 15th inst.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Amigo, Ger. s.s. 821, H. Franden, 8th Feb.,—Hohow 7th Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.

Kiao Ching, a.s. 1,000, Bissander, 9th Feb.,—Bangkok 4th Feb., Gen.—Tung Lee & Co.

Sanca, Br. s.s. 3,171, W. Grimes, 9th Feb.,—Shanghai 5th Feb., Gen.—S. O. Co.

Varg, Nor. s.s. 875, Picat, 9th Feb.,—Chingkiang 4th Feb., Gen.—A. T. & Co.

Bingo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,873, G. C. Henry, 8th Feb.,—Bombay via Singapore 31st Jan., Cotton and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Brasilia, Ger. s.s. 6,185, M. Filler, 9th Feb.,—Shanghai 6th Feb., Gen.—H. A. L.

Nam Sing, Br. s.s. 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 9th Feb.,—Calcutta, Penang and Singapore 1st Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,163, J. S. Roach, 9th Feb.,—Swatow 8th Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.

Frijol, Nor. s.s. 890, O. Halden, 8th Feb.,—Kwang Yee 5th Feb., Gen.—A. R. M.

Kobichanga, Ger. s.s. 1,291, Schelding, 9th Feb.,—Bangkok 31st Jan., Gen. and Tim.—B. & S.

Chiao, Br. s.s. 1,135, Jones, 9th Feb.,—Shanghai 6th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Michael Jensen, Ger. s.s. 1,088, J. Petersen, 9th Feb.,—Swatow 8th Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.

Aldenharn, Br. s.s. 4,001, F. Hood, 9th Feb.,—Feb.—Jap. 4th Feb., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Sumatra, for Singapore.
Kwang, for Shanghai.
Kowloon, for Saigon.
Kato, for Shanghai.
Ceylon Maru, for Singapore.
Hibon Maru, for Milke.
Huichow, for Canton.
Wuku, for Saigon.
Catharina, for Swatow.
Chongking, for Canton.
Laorice, for Saigon.
Kwangang, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.
Per Alkham, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Drabard, and children.
Per New Song from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore—Messrs. E. Harie Scott, R. Soule, and Mr. H. A. Falchankar, For Shanghai—Mr. A. Mansfield and 47 Chinese.

Per Italian, from Swatow—Mrs. E. Wooley, Major Evans, Messrs. A. Dubois, H. E. Brown, M. Modie, R. N. O'neil, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock and 4 children, Misses De Cruz, Messrs. Jr. de Cruz, Tuan, J. Kishella and 10 Chinese.

Passengers departed.
Per Sumatra, for London &c.—Messrs. J. Shaw, J. J. Stacey, E. Vicat, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Pullen, 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Rattenburg, and infant, Master C. Davis. Mr. Luffy, Mr. and Mrs. Frute, and 5 children, Messrs. I. G. French, W. G. H. Head, Lewis King, W. C. Tuckerman, L. S. Hill, Misses Rebbeck Morley and Mrs. Beadell.

Shipping Report.
Str. Brasilia, from Shanghai—Fine weather.

Str. Namtang from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore—Strong N.E. monsoon and high sea to Paracels; thence to port moderate to slight N.E. monsoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Alfred, Br. s.s. 256, W. Gordon, 3rd Feb.,—Fremantle, W. A. 13th Jan., Sandal Wood, B. & Co.

Alber, Br. s.s. 1,450, J. Martin, and Jap.—Saigon 28th Dec., Ric.—Man Fat.

Anglin, Ger. s.s. 1,001, O. Kimpel, 3rd Feb.,—Bangkok, Hoibow and Pogki—13rd Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Benlar, s.s. 2,510, A. Wallace, 1st Feb.,—Daly 27th Jan., Besu, G. L. & Co.

Benlawers, Br. s.s. 2,500, W. B. 8th Feb.,—London via Portis, 6th Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s. 774, T. Kayser, 6th Feb.,—Pakhai and Hohow 5th Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.

Chennan, Br. s.s. 1,350, L. Jones, 2nd Feb.,—Canton 1st Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Chinabur, Br. s.s. 1,521, J. H. Brown, 8th Feb.,—Canton 7th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Chosung, Ger. s.s. 1,021, J. Bruhn, 1st Feb.,—Bangkok 19th Jan., Rice and Nal.—B. & S.

Chunyang, Br. s.s. 1,418, W. E. Saver, 16th Jan.,—Pasau via 15th Jan., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Devawangsa, Ger. s.s. 1,950, F. Rehwaldt, 8th Feb.,—Bangkok via Anglin, and Swatow 27th Jan., Rice and Mail.—B. & S.

Empress of India, Br. s.s. 3,032, E. Beetham, 5th Feb.,—Vancouver 13th Jan., Tons and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,163, J. S. Roach, 8th Feb.,—Swatow 7th Feb., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 630, P. Pannier, 8th Feb.,—Haiphong via Pakhoi and Hoibow 4th Feb., Gen. and Mail.—A. R. M.

Helene, Ger. s.s. 771, Jensen, 8th Feb.,—Swatow 7th Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.

Holstein, Ger. s.s. 1,501, D. Hentz, 29th Jan.,—Saigon 23rd Jan., Rice.—J. & Co.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, Warack, 28th Jan.,—Cebu and Iloilo 24th Jan., Ballast.—B. & S.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,216, Horkman, 5th Feb.,—from Kheho, Cal.—B. & S.

Kiokling, Br. s.s. 1,220, Robertson, 1st Feb.,—Kiamat 27th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Korea, Am. s.s. 5,651, S. Sandberg, 8th Feb.,—San Francisco via Ports 7th Jan., Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Kowloon, Ger. s.s. 801, 12th Feb.,—Canton 1st Feb., Ground-nuts.—H. A. L.

Knight of St. George, Br. s.s. 2,976, D. D. Stephens, 4th Feb.,—Moji 30th Jan., Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Kwangtsh, Chi. s.s. 1,356, H. W. Lunt, 7th Feb.,—hanghai via Amoy 1st Feb., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Mausberg, Br. s.s. 1,344, G. S. Welgall, 4th Feb.,—Sandakan, B. N. B. 28th Jan., Timber.—J. M. & Co.

Montaglie, Br. s.s. 6,153, S. Robinson, 29th Jan.,—Vancouver via Japan 20th Dec., 29, and 5 banghai 22nd Jan., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Nanshan, Br. s.s. 1,192, A. Jones, 29th Jan.,—Saigon 24th Jan., Rice.—B. & Co.

Newchwang, Br. s.s. 1,995, D. M. Scott, 24th Jan.,—Swatow 23rd Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

A Mail will close for:—
Moji—Per Knight of St. George, 10th Feb., 9 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, Siberian Mail to Europe—Per Lusitania 11th Feb., 9 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per Namting, 11th Feb., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 12th Feb., 1.15 P.M.
Manila—Per Yuenyang, 12th Feb., 3 P.M.
Swatow—Per Haimun, 13th Feb., 9 A.M.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 14th Feb., 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dundee, Perth and Fremantle—Per Champa 14th Feb., 3 P.M.
Manila—Per Zofra, 14th Feb., 4 P.M.
Hohow Quinhow and Tournay—Per Haimun, 14th Feb., 5 P.M.
Shanghai Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Tampo Maru, 14th Feb., 6 P.M.

VISITORS AT THE HOK'S.

HONGKONG.

Adams, P. R.
Alport, C. M.
Andrews, Mrs. H. M.
Backhouse, J. H.
Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. S.
S. and 2 children.
Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs.
A. K.
Bernhard, Mr. and Mrs.
Bird, C. F.
Bordest, F.
Bryant, Mr. and Mrs.
A. W.
Buckland, T. C.
Banner, Mr. and Mrs.
W. C.
Hickell, Mr. and Mrs.
G. R. maid
Chapple, F. T.
Colvin, H. E.
Clemon, E. G.
Clemon, Mrs. H. E.
McHugh, F. E.
McInloch, G. O.
Menagh, J. E.
Meerman, P. E.
Meyer, Mr. and Mrs.
C. F.
Mickle, D. M.
Cow, Dr. and Mrs.
Douglas
Crichton, Mr. and Mrs.
W.

Curry, G.
Dallas, Master Nor.
Owan E.
Dallas, Mr. and Mrs.
George
Darley, C. G.
Decker, H.
Dorian, J. H.
Dubay, A.
Dundas Capt. F.
Dunich, A. E.
Esdale, C.
Gordon, Mrs.
Foster, Mrs. H.
Frost, Mr. and Mrs. B.
Fuller, Denman
Garner, C. E.
Gill, Miss E. H.
Gill, Miss V. H.
Gill, Miss V. H.
Goulbourn, V.
Graham, Mr. and Mrs.
O. L.
Gracey, T.
Grimshaw, R.
Grossman, W.
Hague, C. L. G.
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Hamilton, J. T.
Harding, Miss
Harison, A.
Harvey, Mr. and Mrs.
R. D.

CRAIGHEIMER.
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs.
Cowan, P. H.
G. A.
Drought, R. M.
Liept.
Mr. A. E.
Hargreaves, Mrs.
Jackson, H. T.
Jones, Dr. and Mrs.
Evan
Kydd, Mr. and Mrs. T.
Wilson, G. L.

Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs.
Auld, Mr.
Archbutt, Mr.
Aubrey, Dr.
Aunt, E. F.
Bayard, Mr.
Bayly, L. M.
Beadell, Flat—Sur.
geon and Mrs.
Bedford, Col. and Mrs.
Bell, Capt. and Mrs.
Bowler, Mrs.
Bowen, Mr. and Mrs.
Campbell, Miss C.
Chaplain, Miss
Coke, Lt. and Mrs.
Dawson, Mr.
Dodgson, Lt. and Mrs.
Donelan, Dr.
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs.
Fayer, Sir Joseph and
Lady
Finch, Capt. and Mrs.
Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs.
Hancock, Mr. and Mrs.
Harris, Mr.
Hazelard, F. A.
Hill, P.
Highton, Eng-Comdr.
Hind, W. B.
Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs.
Hockaday, W. T.
Hodgins, Mr.
Hogben, Rev.
Jack, Miss
Jacks, P.

Abraham, E. S.
Almazoff, Mr.
Andrews, Mr.
Aubrey, Mr.
Austin, Mrs.
Ballot, M.
Baird, Mrs. Murray
Borg, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Brook, A. de
Collins, Miss Ruby
Collins, Miss Goldie
Connell, H. F.
Dollinger, J. A.
Dreyfuss, A.
Eyre, H.
Foster, G. D.
Gagnon, A. E.
Gertch, Miss B. M.
Gibbel, Van
Gomes, A. J. M. de
Green, G. C.
Hamilton, Mrs.
Hartman, H. O.
Holt, H. O.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.
E. S.

Judge Henry Austin.
Jungensen, Mrs.
Kabo, A.
Kibby, T. P.
Lancelotti, Jean
Lorin, F.
Macrae, Mr. & Mrs.
Mc

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon: later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PERCENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000	\$2,000,810	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/10 = \$32.72	4 %	\$990 sellers London £91-10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,985	7	7	\$4,000 \$4,000	\$30,552	\$1 (London 3/8) for 1909	5 3/4	\$73 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	none	\$10 for 1908	7 %	\$145 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	\$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	Tls. 107,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 113 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	\$1,464,991	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$910
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$7,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$230 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company,	70,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$175,341	\$6 and bonus \$1 for 1907	7 %	\$118 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$15,000	\$1,431,173	\$27 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$365 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited ..	50,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	nil	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	...	\$32 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd ..	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$121,170	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$30 1/2 ex div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	15 15	15 15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16-3/- 15/- Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	6 %	\$63 buyers 68/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$68,817	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26 \$14
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,121	\$1.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 %	
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$5,558	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$157 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	5	5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$15,891	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$22 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 6 02	\$3 for year ending 31.12.09 .....	...	Tls. 430 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd	1,000,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,431	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7 %	Tls. 17 Pa. 10 1/2 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	none	First year .....	...
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,431	No. 12 of 1/- 24 cents .....	...	\$6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd ..	60,000	\$55	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$30,102	None .....	...	\$61 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd	50,000	\$5	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$345,162	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909 .....	...	\$52 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 6,261	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 82
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	26,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 125
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 106 sales \$16 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	5	5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue. Interim of \$1.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909 .....	...	\$87 buyers \$57 new buyers \$104 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$19,272	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$7 1/2 ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd ..	50,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$26,475	60 cents for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$26 1/2 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$5,486	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$26 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$378	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 17 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 143,404	Interim of 12 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$21 1/2 ex div.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,068	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 191 sellers \$6 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd ..	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,991	50 cents for year ending 31.10.09 .....	...	Tls. 191 sellers \$6 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	5	5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,553	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.06 .....	...	Tls. 61
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd ..	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 4 for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 80
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 50 for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 400
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 15,911	15 % per share for 1908	10 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$648	\$1.20 for 1908	10 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	12	12	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	nil	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$61,138	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd ..	125,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,407	\$1.10 for year ending 31.7.09	8 1/2 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	5 1/2	5 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,891	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,756	Interim of 8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$670	\$1 and bonus 10 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$5195	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	10 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	25	25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$7616	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	10 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd	60,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$8790	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 7 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mij, Bosch en Landbouwen plaatse in Lugkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 316,682	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,204	None	3 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,204	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,204	None .....	...	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 14,810	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	2 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	25	25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$56,602	60 cents for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$10 \$11 1/2 sellers \$6 1/2 buyers \$9 1/2 buyers \$12 buyers \$12 \$2 1/2 buyers \$17 1/2 sellers \$17 1/2 sellers Tls. 1,020 sales \$13 1/2 sellers \$13 1/2 \$10 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	25						